



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/13

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

May/June 2012

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **five** questions.

Section A

Answer at least **one** question from this Section.

Sections B to F

Answer questions from at least **two** of these Sections.

The first part of each question is worth 14 marks and the last part is worth 6 marks. Answer each part of the questions chosen as fully as you can.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section A

International Relations and Developments

- 1 Describe the main aims of **each** of the following countries in the Paris peace negotiations of 1919–20:

- (a) Britain;
- (b) France;
- (c) Italy;
- (d) the United States.

How far is it true to suggest that Germany was treated fairly under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

- 2 Describe **each** of the following international agreements during the 1920s:

- (a) the Washington Naval agreements (1921–22);
- (b) the Treaty of Rapallo (1922);
- (c) the Treaty of Lausanne (1923);
- (d) the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928).

Why did international relations worsen during the years 1931–33?

- 3 Describe the main features in the relationship that developed during the years 1933–39 between Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.

How strong was the relationship between the two countries during the course of the Second World War?

- 4 Describe the main features in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States in respect of **each** of the following:

- (a) the Berlin Blockade (1948–49);
- (b) the Korean War (1950–53);
- (c) the Berlin crisis of 1961.

In what ways might it be said that the foreign policies of Nikita Khrushchev and John Foster Dulles were similar?

- 5 With reference to the years to 1991, outline the part played by the United Nations Organisation in **each** of the following:

(a) South Lebanon;

(b) Iraq;

(c) South Africa.

How successful was the intervention of the United Nations in **each** of these three countries?

- 6 In what ways were there increasing demands on the world's energy resources during the years to 1991?

How effectively had the world responded, by 1991, to this increased demand?

Section B

Western Europe

7 Describe the part played in the history of Italy by **three** of the following during the years to 1945:

- (a) Count Ciano;
- (b) Alcide de Gasperi;
- (c) Antonio Gramsci;
- (d) Giacomo Matteotti;
- (e) Pope Pius XI.

How do you explain the collapse of fascism in Italy by 1943?

8 With reference to the years 1933–39, show how Hitler's policies towards **each** of the following helped strengthen his control of Germany:

- (a) the economy;
- (b) young people;
- (c) the churches.

Why did Hitler reduce the role of the SA and increase the role of the SS during these years?

9 **Either** (a) Describe the events leading to the formation of the National Government in Britain in 1931 and outline its domestic policies during the 1930s.

How effectively did the coalition government that followed it (1940–45) deal with domestic issues in Britain during the Second World War?

Or (b) With reference to Britain during the years 1945–91, describe **three** of the following:

- (i) nationalisation of industry;
- (ii) development of the welfare state;
- (iii) immigration;
- (iv) problems in Northern Ireland;
- (v) the Miners' Strike (1984–85).

How do you explain Margaret Thatcher's success in three general elections towards the end of these years?

10 With reference to the years 1949–91, describe **each** of the following features in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany):

- (a)** economic development;
- (b)** the Ostpolitik;
- (c)** extremist groups of the right and left.

Why was it possible for the Berlin Wall to be destroyed in 1989?

11 Outline the main features of the Treaty of Rome (1957) and trace the development of unity between the countries of Western Europe to the time when the Treaty of Maastricht was agreed in 1991.

Why, during these years, did the European Economic Community and later the European Community face problems of membership?

Section C

The Americas

12 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of the United States during the 1920s:

- (a) immigration;
- (b) the Ku Klux Klan;
- (c) prohibition;
- (d) protectionism;
- (e) stock market activity.

Why was Herbert Hoover in his presidency of 1929–33 unable to restore the fortunes of the Republican party?

13 Describe the part played by **each** of the following in the history of the New Deal during the 1930s:

- (a) the Social Security Act;
- (b) the Supreme Court;
- (c) the Wagner Act;
- (d) the Works Progress Administration.

How do you explain the fact that Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the presidency of the United States on four occasions?

14 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of the United States during the 1960s and 1970s:

- (a) Gerald Ford;
- (b) Betty Friedan;
- (c) Martin Luther King;
- (d) Lee Harvey Oswald;
- (e) Malcolm X.

How accurate is it to suggest that the 1960s and 1970s were decades of far-reaching change in US society?

- 15 Either (a)** Write an account of the domestic and foreign policies pursued by **each** of the following as rulers of Cuba:

- (i)** Fulgencio Batista;
- (ii)** Fidel Castro.

To what extent, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, did the United States pursue changing policies towards Castro?

- Or (b)** Write an account of the domestic and foreign policies pursued by **each** of the following as rulers of Chile:

- (i)** Salvador Allende;
- (ii)** General Pinochet.

To what extent did the United States pursue a policy of opposition to Allende and support for Pinochet?

- 16** Outline the main work, both at home and abroad, of Jimmy Carter as President of the United States during the years 1977–81.

Why was Ronald Reagan twice elected to the presidency during the 1980s?

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

17 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of Russia during the course of 1917:

- (a) the February Revolution;
- (b) the Petrograd Soviet;
- (c) the July Days;
- (d) the leadership of Kerensky;
- (e) the Kornilov revolt.

To what extent was the Provisional Government's policy of continued involvement in the First World War an unwise one?

18 Describe the steps taken by Stalin:

- (a) during the 1920s to move towards sole control of the Soviet Union;
- and
- (b) during the 1930s to ensure that he maintained control of the Soviet Union.

How important for the Soviet Union were Stalin's foreign policies during these years?

19 Write an account of the part played by **each** of the following in resisting Soviet influence in their country:

- (a) Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia;
- (b) Imre Nagy in Hungary;
- (c) Tito in Yugoslavia.

Why did they all encounter opposition from the Soviet Union?

20 Describe the arrangements made in 1945 for the future government of Poland and outline the main features in its history from then until 1990.

How important in Poland's history during these years was the influence of the Roman Catholic Church?

21 With reference to the rule of Gorbachev in the Soviet Union during the years 1985–91, explain what is meant by the terms 'glasnost' and 'perestroika'. Show how he tried to put these policies into practice in:

- (a) his domestic policies;
- and
- (b) his foreign policies.

How important in Gorbachev's fall from power were the policies of Western countries?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 22** Describe the tensions that existed between the Arab states and Israel at the time of its creation in 1948. Give an account of the warfare between them:

(a) in 1948–49 (the first Arab-Israeli War);

and

(b) in 1956 (the Suez War).

Why were the events of 1956 of concern to powers from outside the Middle East?

- 23** Outline the main features in the continuing conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbours during the 1970s and 1980s.

To what extent did attempts at peacemaking during these years bring about useful results?

- 24** Describe how **each** of the following contributed to the outbreak of the Nigerian Civil War in 1967:

(a) independence from Britain in 1960;

(b) the Igbo coup and the later northern coup of 1966;

(c) the discovery of oil in the Niger delta.

To what extent did foreign assistance account for the government's victory in the Civil War by 1970?

- 25** Give an account of the history of the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia from 1953 to the end of the 1960s.

Why was there so much violence in Rhodesia (later Zimbabwe) during the 1970s?

- 26** With reference to the French presence in Algeria, describe:

(a) the main features of Algeria's administration by France in the early 1950s;

and

(b) the development of demands for independence during the years 1954–62.

Why was independence for other French possessions in Africa more easily achieved?

Section F

Asia

- 27** Describe the main features in the growth of the Communist party in China during the 1920s and 1930s, indicating the main problems the party faced during these years.

How far was the triumph of communism during the Civil War of 1946–49 due more to the mistakes of the enemies of the communists than to the effectiveness of the communists themselves?

- 28** Give an account of the Japanese involvement in the Second World War from 1941 to 1945.

How important for Japan was the American occupation of 1945–51?

- 29** With reference to the 1930s, describe the main features in the struggle for independence within the Indian sub-continent and the response this brought from the British authorities.

How important were events during the Second World War in securing independence shortly after?

- 30** Describe **three** of the following in the history of China after the establishment of Communist rule in 1949:

- (a) the Great Leap Forward (1958);
- (b) the Red Guards;
- (c) President Nixon's visit to China (1972);
- (d) the April Fifth Movement (1976);
- (e) the Tiananmen Square massacre (1989).

How far is it true to say that China was still, by 1991, an 'isolated' power?

- 31** Write an account of the part played by Sukarno:

- (a) in opposing Dutch rule in the years 1927–50;

and

- (b) as ruler of an independent Indonesia in the years 1950–67.

To what extent did his authoritarian rule detract from his effectiveness as ruler of Indonesia?

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